

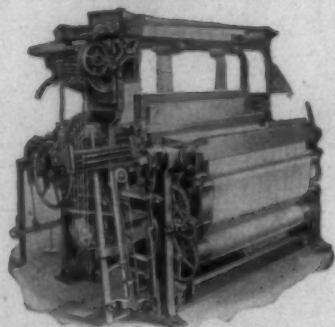
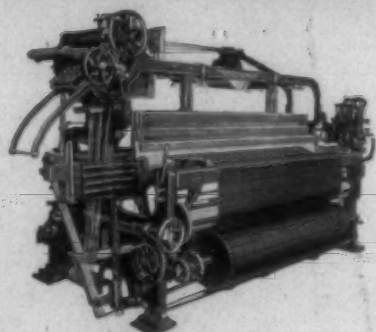
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 48

MAY 9, 1935

No. 10

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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 48—No. 10

MAY 9, 1935

Effect of Japanese Textile Imports

IN a joint statement submitted to the Cabinet Committee on Textiles, George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton-Textile Code Authority, and G. H. Dorr, president Cotton-Textile Institute, gave the following information relative to the effect of importation of Japanese cotton goods in this country:

Importations of Japanese cotton goods aggregating nearly 67,000,000 square yards for the year 1935—on the basis of imports during the first quarter—or more than nine times the total yardage imported from Japan in 1934 are indicated in an analysis of the most recent report of the Department of Commerce.

The department's report of April 27th shows that cotton goods were imported from Japan during March as follows:

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION		Sq. Yds.
Bleached		3,854,000
Printed, dyed or colored		721,000
Total		4,575,000
WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE		
Bleached		1,246,000
Printed, dyed or colored		166,000
Total		1,412,000
ENTRIES TO WAREHOUSE		
Unbleached		114,000
Bleached		3,610,000
Printed, dyed or colored		404,000
Total		4,128,000

After adjustment of warehouse figures, it will be noted that total general imports from Japan during March were 7,291,000 square yards, which—added to total general imports from Japan for January and February—makes the total arrivals from Japan during the first quarter of 1935, 16,721,000 square yards. If this rate is maintained, the total for this year will amount to nearly 67,000,000 square yards.

However, the most significant fact disclosed by the analysis is that the total general imports of bleached goods from Japan during March were 6,218,000 square yards. This brings the total of bleached goods arrivals from Japan for the first quarter of this year to about 14,000,000 square yards, or a rate of 56,000,000 square yards per year. The total annual business of the bleached goods group, with whose products the Japanese importations are chiefly competitive, is estimated to be approximately 150,000,000 square yards. If maintained throughout the balance of the year at the rate established during the first quarter, importations of Japanese bleach-

ed goods would thus amount to approximately 37 per cent of the total annual volume of this branch of the domestic industry.

Another item of unusual interest in the March figures is the entry to warehouse of 114,000 square yards of unbleached cloth. With the exception of February, during which 10,000 square yards of unbleached cloth were entered to warehouse, there have been no importations of unbleached cloth from Japan since 1932.

This committee indorses the position taken by the Consumers' Goods Industries in this matter as outlined in the attached resolution and suggested procedure.

POSITION OF EXPORT TRADE

Intensive Japanese competition is largely responsible for the unfortunate situation confronting our export trade. While many other industries have increased their exports during the past year or more cotton goods exports have steadily continued to decrease and were much smaller in 1934 than during such previous bad years as 1931-32-33. The falling off in 1934 from the average of such normal years as 1925-27 was about 314,000,000 square yards, or about 58 per cent. Exports of cotton yarns show a greater percentage of loss. This loss of export trade, of course, affects our entire industry because of the necessity of marketing additional surpluses in domestic markets and consequently contributed to the unsatisfactory market situation in our industry during the past year.

In the Philippine Islands, our former best market, imports of cotton goods from the United States fell from 67 per cent of the total in 1933 to 40 per cent in 1934, while Japanese imports were 23 per cent in 1933 and 52 per cent in 1934, with the latter months of 1934 showing a large increase in the Japanese percentage relative to the first half of that year. A similar situation is shown in most of our former important Latin American markets, including Cuba, Colombia, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Central American markets. In countries where goods from the United States are on the same tariff basis as those from Japan the price differences are startling and are sufficiently low in Cuba, where this country enjoys a preferential tariff, for their goods to land in that country at from 30 per cent to 40 per cent under our prices. In the Philippines with our goods entered free and Japanese goods expected to pay regular duties their prices are from 15 per cent to 60 per cent lower than for American textiles.

A very large percentage of exports of cotton textiles from this country, far more than one-half of the total, are handled by members of the Textile Export Association of the United States with headquarters in New York. Members of this association have made strenuous

(Continued on Page 25)

"The Reason Why" Behind Machinery Improvements *

Factors Which Led to Better Opening and Picking Equipment

By Frank Rowe

Saco-Lowell Shops

IN going over in my mind what I thought might be of interest to you it occurred to me that perhaps the "Reason Why" back of a lot of these developments and changes might be a fair subject. "Why," I know, is a one-syllable word, but when you think about it, it covers a tremendous range and the why of these changes that have been made is perhaps not as well known to you as the results of the changes themselves.

Machinery developments and improvements almost entirely come from one or the other of two sources; the first being a demand from the mills for ways and means of doing something better or cheaper, sometimes both, than the old equipment. The second is the realization on the part of the machine makers that new equipment can be sold to mills if it justifies the expenditure. Of course, mills are selfish in their stand, in that they want machinery which will produce and show a return. The shops are selfish in their stand, in that they must produce machinery that the mills want in order to stay in the field.

MILLS AND SHOPS CO-OPERATE

Now, no developments that have been worth while have come about except through the active co-operation of the mills with the shops and the shops with the mills. This very fine co-operation has been mutually beneficial and it has not only resulted in making these needed improvements available to the trade in general, but in a much shorter time than would have been possible if either the mills or the shops tried to carry this program through individually. Now I wish to take this opportunity to say to you this thing and to thank you all for your co-operation on behalf of all the shops; not only our shop, because I know that all the shops feel the same way about this matter.

Now, since my earliest connection with the industry it has been my great good fortune to have worked for and with a number of the older men in the industry, both in the mills and in the shops, and I am going to draw on much of what I have to say from the advices and help which those men so graciously and freely gave me. The rest of it I will draw from my own observations.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OPENING AND PICKING EQUIPMENT

This is such a tremendous field that it would be better to perhaps limit what little I have to say to just one or two phases of the game rather than to try to cover the whole thing in a very smattering way. So I am going to limit myself to the developments that have taken place in the opening and picking departments during the past 23 to 25 years. Incidentally, these departments were among the first which really modernized and the interest aroused due to the excellent results this was responsible to a large degree for the active interest shown in the recent development in the other parts of the mills.

Perhaps there is no more co-ordinated department in

a spinning mill that has undergone greater changes in the past 20 years than that known as the opening and picking rooms. Whatever you do in one is immediately reflected in the other, so suppose we take just those two rooms for the time being.

From sometime in the seventies until along about 1912 it seems to have been the attitude of mill men in general that opening and picking were "necessary evils" and because of this and also the fact that during this time cheap labor was more than plentiful, there was little incentive to make changes in these two departments.

OLD THEORY DISPROVED

But about 1912 labor began to stiffen up a little bit, at least in the East, and it became evident then that some changes had to be made in the opening room and so about 1912 the general method of handling stock in this department was to open the bales and then distribute pieces from many bales in alternate layers in large bins. The stock thus blended was then allowed to stand anywhere from two to five days in this condition before being used. The theory advanced as to this was to allow the stock to become more uniformly conditioned than it was in baled form. This theory has since largely been disproved and many tests show that even *opened* cotton after standing in bins for several days has reached a moisture condition comparable to the air condition of the room to a depth of only a few inches in from the outside of the pile itself, and this apparently holds true regardless of how long a pocket is left in the pile. That outside layer sort of acts as a blanket, it picks up its normal moisture content and then it sort of deadens the flow of the moisture into the inner material of the pile.

Now, that system of opening was all right and it was fairly easy to obtain so long as the mills were handling gin or soft bales, but when the use of high density or export bales began to be quite a common thing—which I remember to be about 1914—other means had to be devised to open this hard pressed cotton. So there was a demand from the mills for a machine which would handle both high density and soft bales, and the shops and the mills got together pretty generally and the so-called bale breaker came into the field, in a general way. Along with the bale breaker the automatic distributor came in.

BALE BREAKERS AND CLEANERS

Now, this development resulted in a saving in labor, a reduction in the inventory, a reduction in fire hazard and a better opened condition of the stock being fed to the breaker pickers.

About this time there came a demand from the mills for a large capacity cleaner to follow the bale breaker and still better prepare the stock and in a mild manner clean it before presenting to the pickers, with their harsh action. This demand was largely met by the general introduction in our country of the vertical opener, being used either singly, in tandem, or in batteries of three, and

*Address before Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, in session at Raleigh, N. C.

were pretty generally used. And they did a pretty good job; as long as the mills had a fairly good crop to pick from they did a satisfactory job.

NEED FOR BETTER OPENING AND CLEANING

But along with the war and the havoc that came about due to shortage of farm labor and shortage of gin labor and the various other things, there was a number of years of pretty low grade crops and the mills didn't have very much to select from in the way of high grade stock. So there came a further demand from the mills for additional opening and cleaning equipment and to meet this demand the so-called horizontal types of cleaners were developed. This machine did a pretty good job so far as removing leaf, broken seed and sand were concerned but proved itself, like most pipe line cleaners, to be treacherous. By this I mean that with usually dry cotton and a normal atmosphere, they would clean well and would not roll or curl the cotton enough to damage it. However, with slightly damp cotton and with dry cotton on humid days these cleaners, although still doing some cleaning, would roll and curl the cotton badly. This rolling and curling resulted in impurities being locked in the cotton so that the pickers could not remove them properly. This not only threw an unusual load on the cards but the licker-in cut a considerable quantity of the badly curled fibers still in the lap, which resulted in an increase of waste, more fly in the mill, and in many cases a lowered breaking strength.

Even before there was any demand from the mills some of the shops realized the shortcomings of these pipe line cleaners and were already hard at work on such a machine, a machine which was to not only equal the cleaning capacity of the horizontal but better it if possible and completely eliminate the curling possibilities.

LATTICE TYPE OPENER

Now, the English had had a very much longer and greater experience with hard cotton that we had had, and as a result there had been developed on the other side the so-called lattice bale breaker or lattice opener. These machines were equipped with 24-inch Buckley cylinders and were largely hand fed and having a large grid surface and relatively low capacity, in fact 750 pounds per hour, were not only good openers, there being three or four lines of large drafting rolls ahead of the Buckley, but were also good cleaners. This particular machine was good so far as the removal of heavy impurities with the least amount of good fiber was concerned, it was also entirely free from the curling action.

Well, the designers over here knew the good and bad points of these machines pretty well, so they set about to avail themselves of all the good points and increase the capacity, if possible. The result is that we now have what you all know as the lattice opener, that not only had from two to two and one-half times the capacity of the English type but was a better cleaner as well, and, as far as I know, it is free from curling. But with this increased capacity the mills immediately were enabled to put it into the opening and cleaning line and where it was desired this enabled them to eliminate the pipe line cleaners. This gave a capacity of from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds per hour.

The lattice opener being primarily a cleaner, it followed that to perform at its best, stock as well opened as possible should be fed to it and the tandem feeder following the bale breaker and delivering better broken up stock to the apron of the lattice opener was developed.

Many of the early installations were laid out as mentioned: the stock going into the bale breaker first, thence to the tandem feeder or direct to the lattice opener and

then on to one or more vertical openers, delivering to the conveyer pipe through a screen section.

ELIMINATING INTERMEDIATE PICKER

Now, this layout gave the mills very well opened and cleaned stock and the question came up then with all this cleaning, as to why should we have to have an intermediate picker. Why was it necessary to make breaker laps, compress them, then double and compress again at the feed rolls of the finishers and then subject this compressed cotton to the harsh action of the finisher beater in order to accomplish only a small amount of cleaning and really make a lap. So the intermediate picker went out of the picture. Now, this procedure still further saves for the mills, both in labor and power, so that we now have a number of savings which have taken place just due to the changes in the opening room.

Really behind this work were two ideas: First, we wanted to make a lap that was equally clean, than a lap that had been previously produced, subject it to the least possible damage by handling and help the looks all the way through, rather than compressing it and then having to rebeat it; and, secondly, to make a lap more uniform than was possible to produce on any lapper in existence at that time. Well, we went at the job with the aid of our good friends in the mills and you know how we came out. That started about 1926. It was in good swing early in 1927 and by the latter part of 1927 I think was pretty well accepted as a standard practice.

THE NEW LAYOUT

Now, about this time we thought we were pretty well set. We had a good opening layout, one-process picking, and it looked like things were going to rock along. But along came one or two crops whose staple varied badly from a number of causes. And they had to run it. So the demand came for better blending, for ways and means to improve their blending which had been very considerably reduced: first, by the introduction of the bale breaker, which will not, as you know, give anywhere near as good a blend as the bin system; and, secondly, the reduction of processes in the picker room from three-process to two-process and then the reduction from two-process to one-process. In fact, all of these changes reduced the amount of blending that the mills had formerly obtained.

Now, a bale breaker, while being a large capacity machine, is a rather limited blender, for there are usually only parts of from three to six bales in the hopper at any one time and that is regardless of the apron length. Aside from the bale breaker the only other available feeders were the regular picker feeders, which were of low capacity and not at all adapted to handling hard baled stock.

NEW FEEDERS DEVELOPED

So again, with this insistent demand on the part of the mills it behooved some of us to get busy and produce a feeder which would handle high density bales, clean them better than any cleaner had ever cleaned before, and still have a higher capacity than a regular picker feeder. And the result is at the present day opening blending and cleaning feeders.

Now, these feeders are usually arranged in batteries of three to six, delivering to a mixing feed table, which in turn delivers to the cleaning machinery. The hoppers of these blending feeders will ordinarily hold parts of five or six bales each so that you can see that with a battery of three feeders and a six-bale mix to the feeder, you now have an 18-bale mix, which is probably fully as good as ever was obtained with the bin system. So here again we have given you a complete new story, from the time the cotton comes in until it is delivered to your cards, and one which we believe has very many advantages.

(Continued on Page 34)

Carding and Spinning Discussion At Eastern Carolina Meeting

A discussion on carding and spinning, a paper on improvements in opening and picking machinery by Frank Rowe, of the Saco-Lowell Shops, were the principal features of the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, held April 25th, at the N. C. State College Textile School in Raleigh.

New officers of the Division were elected as follows: Chairman, P. B. Parks, Jr., superintendent Erwin Mills No. 5, Durham; vice-chairman, T. W. Mullen, superintendent Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; secretary, W. H. Miley, Jr., superintendent Erwin Mills No. 2, Durham. Besides the officers, directors include D. F. Lanier, superintendent Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills; J. V. McCombs, superintendent Randolph Mills, Franklinville, George F. Brietz, superintendent Mobile Mills, Selma, and J. T. Hilton, of the Textile School.

HONOR MEMORY OF M. R. VICK

The Division passed the following resolution in regard to the passing of M. R. Vick, who was for years one of its most active and valued members:

"With feelings of deepest regret, the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, must record the passing of one of its outstanding members, our beloved and respected friend, M. R. Vick, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., who died February 19, 1935.

"Because we realize to the fullest extent the benefits which our Division and the entire Association have derived from the efforts of this, our much esteemed friend, and because of the warm personal feeling inspired in our hearts by his fine character and ideals; be it

"Resolved, That we write into our records this tribute to his memory, that future generations may know and appreciate his splendid Christian character, his untiring efforts in the work of the Association, and the respect and esteem in which he was held; and

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the minutes of the Southern Textile Association, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased associate, together with the assurance of our sincere sympathy."

The meeting was presided over by M. R. Harden.

Brief talks were made by Dean Nelson of the Textile School and J. W. Harrelson, administrative dean of State College.

The paper on new equipment by Mr. Rowe is published elsewhere in this issue.

The discussion on carding follows:

Discussion On Carding

(Led by D. F. Lanier)

In opening the discussion Mr. Lanier asked for information on the pin-point or a solid wheel grinder for grinding cylinders and doffers.

M. R. Harden: That grinder we have had for several months and we have ground a good many cards with it. Our first experience with it wasn't so good, we had to take the lick-in out and take off the feed rolls and everything and stick it back of the card and put on another pulley to drive it. It takes about three hours for two men to put it up.

OPERATION OF SOLID WHEEL GRINDER

Mr. Harden: In other words, we had a hard proposition to get it on and adjusted, and then it takes a right good while to grind a card; and frankly Mr. James and myself, I think both have shunned it because it was just so hard to handle. But I do think that we got good results from it. It grinds the side of the wires instead of the top, like the regular grinder does. It has a place on there for putting in so many disks and these disks are made out of some sort of grinding combination, probably emery or something, and they look like Victor records, only smaller, and you string up on shaft as many as you want, I think it holds eight to twelve disks, and these disks go down between the teeth of the wire. In other words, just like a Victor record, it revolves in between the wire, and it moves horizontally across the grinding cylinder, it slips over one wire into another one, like that, and it feeds itself in and out automatically, and you set it for whatever depth you want so it will not go down below the knee and weaken the wire.

I think that it's a good thing if it's done right and you have the time to do it. It puts the clothing back in the same condition when ground at the shop.

(Continued on Page 10)



M. R. HARDEN



T. W. MULLEN



D. F. LANIER

Acetate Silk

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The ideal dyestuffs
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"THERE is a hidden difference in sheets," says the Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc. And time tells the story of the longer wear and ability of Utica, Mohawk and Utica Percale sheets to "stay soft, smooth, white and full-bodied through countless launderings."

This famous manufacturer of quality sheetings knows, too, that there's a hidden difference in paints—a difference that likewise becomes more apparent through long use. In 1907, they first painted plant interiors with Barreled Sunlight. This lastingly white paint proved so satisfactory that they have bought more than 10,000 gallons since.

These, too, are Long-time, Large-quantity Textile Users

RIVERSIDE & DAN RIVER COTTON MILLS, INC.

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We maintain that Interior Barreled Sunlight Gloss, the "Rice Process" White, will remain white longer than any oil-gloss paint or enamel, domestic or foreign, applied under the same normal service conditions and according to our specifications. If it does not do so, we will give, free, enough Barreled Sunlight to repaint the job.



The Vial at Left shows how the same highly refined linseed oil, as contained in the first tube, appears after treatment by the "Rice Process." It is almost pure white. The "Rice Processed" linseed oil is the principal reason why Barreled Sunlight remains white, year after year... spreads and hides better, flows more easily.

The Vial at Right contains refined linseed oil commonly used in white oil paints. The yellow color of this linseed oil disappears when the oil is properly mixed with white pigments. The white paint it makes looks white. But don't be fooled! The yellow is still there. Sooner or later, it will appear upon your painted ceilings and walls!

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NO OTHER WHITE PAINT COMBINES ALL THESE FIVE QUALITIES

It's WHITER

— greater in light-reflecting power.

It remains WHITE LONGER

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It SPREADS FARTHER

— less paint for the job . . . less time and labor to apply it.

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All 5 Vital Paint Qualities PLUS

TODAY, more than ever before, Barreled Sunlight excels in every one of the five vital qualities an interior white paint must have to combine effectively all-round efficiency with true economy—*initial whiteness, lasting whiteness, spreading power, hiding power, ease of flow*. Old users chose Barreled Sunlight for these qualities. Now users, old and new, find them improved still more!

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OUTSTANDING beauty, long-run economy combine to make this exterior member of the Barreled Sunlight family the ideal paint for mill village houses, plant exteriors and private residences. Called "The Whitest of All Outside Whites," Outside Barreled Sunlight retains its remarkably rich depth of finish when tinted.

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Remarkably durable, Outside Barreled Sunlight gives complete protection against weathering for a *longer* period of time. It wears smoothly, *evenly*. Hence, less scraping and sandpapering before a new coat is applied.

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Carding and Spinning Discussion At Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 6)

D. F. Lanier: Mr. Harden, one man with this needle point grinder to take care of, about how many cards do you think he could grind? Say that could grind forty or fifty the old style.

Mr. Harden: I don't know, I expect it would be around half as many. But that isn't the way it is used; in other words, when you grind a card with this grinder you are supposed to be giving it a sort of overhauling for many years to come, probably three or four years, before you would have to grind it with that machine again.

So it is considered more as overhauling of the thing rather than a regular grinding process, and one man can not handle it, you have to have two on it.

T. W. Mullen: In other words, that grinder doesn't take the place of your regular grinding to the cylinder or doffer at all?

Mr. Harden: No, sir, this grinds the sides whereas the other grinder grinds the tops.

W. T. Honeycutt: I would like to ask just what it does to a card when it overhauls it?

Mr. Harden: Mr. Honeycutt, I merely used that phrase to explain that it was not a daily process. I didn't mean that the card was necessarily overhauled when this grinding process is used. I meant to imply that this grinder was used supplementary, and very much as you would overhaul machinery you would use this, say, every three or four years to recondition your clothing.

D. F. Lanier: If your clothing had been on for four or five or six years and you were going to overhaul your cards and level them up and straighten them up at best, you would recommend this needle-point grinder along with other work that you were going to do, is that right?

Mr. Harden: Yes, sir.

Mr. James: Most of the cards that we put the grinder on were clothing about fifteen years old, where the clothing was being ground down pretty well. After you use that grinder you would have to grind your cards very light. It is just to take care of the old clothing, is the object of that grinding.

J. O. Creech: I would like to ask Mr. Harden how often would he recommend that point grinder?

Mr. Harden: I think that they recommend about every four years. In other words, you would run your cards possibly four or five years, then grind them, and I doubt if it would stand another grinding, it might stand one more before it would have gone the limit.

Mr. James: If you grind too deep with this grinder it takes the temper out of your wire, it automatically feeds itself in. If you set it too deep it goes on down below the knee and it weakens your wire.

SOME DISCS ON ALL WIRE

S. B. Laws: I would like to ask this question: Since there are a good many more possibly interested in fine wire, that is, the 120, than there are in the 90s wire; are these disks so constructed that it would be necessary to have a different disk for the finer wire, or could they be used for the same rollers on different wires and yet reach all of the wires?

Mr. Harden: The same disks are used on all wire, it moves across the cylinder horizontally and it just slips over into the next line of teeth, so to speak, all the way across.

T. W. Mullen: We have ordered some grinders with the solid wheels on them. As I understand, it is just simply an emery wheel that does away with the necessity of clothing and grinding wheels, and they claim quite a lot for them. So we thought we would try out some, as

we have some that need overhauling. You can get your old grinders overhauled and put these solid wheels on, and that is what we are planning to do. We are going to try them anyhow, but we haven't got them yet.

GRINDING FLATS

T. G. Orr: I would like to hear from some one on grinding flats, whether they have had trouble with high and low flats or whether they grind them through with that method or not?

Mr. Honeycutt: I have had some trouble with my flats, with the high and low; when they run under them some would grind and some would not grind. I always overcame that by going over the cards that drop, up and down, overhaul them and get them to work.

Mr. Orr: What I am talking about is revolving that card when you set your card to grind your flat, you have to set it by sound, and I have never been able to find one yet that grounds a flat true.

DRUMS WILL CORRECT TROUBLE

Mr. Rowe: I might say something about that to help you out. You remember the old days when we would lay on a layer and then go back and lay on another layer! All drums are ground concave to take care of that deflection in your flat. And if you will grind with the concave drum I am quite sure you will get uniform setting across the full width of your flat, or the full width of your card. Now, as a temporary way out of that, you can paint up your drums or you can paper them up if you want to on each end. But it is a more satisfactory job to do the other way. The drum is smaller in the middle than on either end and it's an exact curve put on the grinder that will give you a flat when it comes around into working position.

Mr. Orr: All the flats I have worked with, there is a variation anywhere from one, two, three to seven one-thousandths.

Mr. Rowe: And they are always tight on the sides and loose in the middle?

Mr. Orr: Yes.

Mr. Rowe: Well, your drum will correct that.

Mr. Orr: Would I have to get new drums to overcome that?

Mr. Rowe: No, your drums can be rewoded at very low cost.

D. F. Lanier: I am glad that question came up. I think that the tools that we have to work with are sometimes as essential and necessary as the machine itself. They have to be taken care of. I wonder if there are any other questions you would like to ask about the grinders?

T. W. Mullen: I wish Mr. Rowe would explain that a little more. I really thought the flat sags in the middle and you would have a convex drum instead of concave.

Mr. Rowe: That is true, it sags in the opposite direction when it comes around on the wooden surface.

Mr. Mullen: So it is really higher in the center?

Mr. Rowe: And you want to grind more heavily on the ends, yes, sir.

Mr. Mullen: That is the point. I was just looking at the thing and thinking, and it looked the opposite way to what I thought.

Mr. Rowe: Yes, it does; but that is the way it works out.

LIFE OF CARD CLOTHING

Mr. Mullen: One other question about card clothing. Mr. James spoke of clothing fifteen years old. You can't answer definitely, of course, the life of card clothing, but can anyone give us what they consider the average life of card clothing. Of course, it is hard to set a hard and

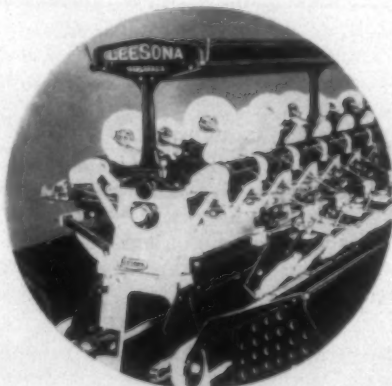
(Continued on Page 12)

New Equipment

The Roto-Koner

Design engineers found a new use for streamlining in the Roto-Koner—Universal Winding Company's new No. 44 Winder. Places where lint would tend to accumulate have been eliminated by the incorporation of the principles of streamline design into the machine. The Universal Winding Company says that this additional refinement means that there are no parts of the Roto-Koner hard to clean—no surfaces where yarn will touch and carry lint into the cone.

All Roto-Koners are equipped with rotating traverse rolls (a patented Universal feature). This original rotating traverse rolls the yarn onto the cone without rubbing it. Because of this feature Roto-Kones (the product of Roto-Koners) have no "whiskers" showing along the bottom. The "whiskers" are a part of the yarn and add to the strength and the finish.



Roto-Koner

The importance to the knitting trade of having cones of the proper increasing taper has been given careful consideration in the design of the Roto-Koner. The acceleration of the groove in the Universal Rotating Traverse builds the ROTO-Kones faster at the bottom and the taper increases as the package builds up. Therefore, the yarn will not drag over the surface of the cone when feeding the knitting machine.

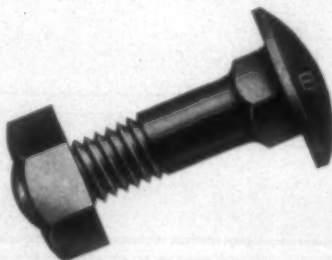
In this new winder, all cams and reciprocating parts are eliminated and with the exit of these parts went volumes of clatter and noise and the resulting worker fatigue. Less time will be spent oiling this winder. It is only necessary to pour the oil in each section in order to lubricate the shaft which controls the lifting of the cones. A splash system of oiling

gives automatic lubrication to major moving parts, the company says.

"Press button" control enables the operator to start cones easily and stopping is accomplished automatically with feather touch control. All the way down the line through the entire design emphasis has been placed on speeding up and improving the operation and the resulting cones.

Improved Loom Bolts

The William Haskell Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I., is calling attention to its improved loom bolt, recently introduced to the mills. The new bolt is described as having greatly increased strength. They are made from chrome nickle steel for greater hardness and have a tensile strength of approximately 90,000



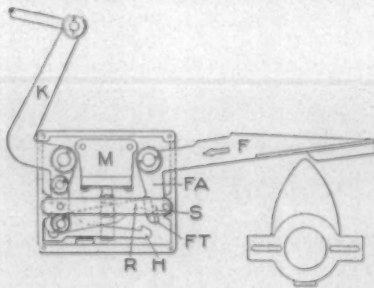
pounds per square inch at a minimum.

It is claimed by the Haskell Company that these bolts greatly reduce the number of loom stops due to the longer life of the chrome nickle used.

New Warp Stop Box

The Rhode Island Warp Stop Company, Pawtucket, R. I., has developed a new knock-off box, for which a number of advantages are claimed.

The operation of the knock-off box,



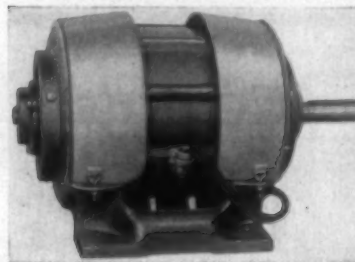
Warp Stop Box

illustrated in the accompanying sketch, is explained as follows:

No continuously moving parts; cam follower (F) is held suspended above the cam as shown. When drop wire falls or feeler acts, the retriever pawl (R) is raised by magnet (M); at same time the pull-off hook (H) is lifted into path of movement of follower arm tip (FT) as follower (F) follows the cam. Engagement of follower arm tip with pull-off hook (H) results in movement of K-O arm (K) to stop the loom. When lever stops, the retriever (R) falls behind the shoulder (S) of the follower arm (FA). Starting the lever causes the retriever (R) to push on the follower arm (FA) raising the follower away from the cam and holding it there until again released by action of a drop wire or other circuit-closing device.

"Quick-Clean" Motor

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has just developed a new motor of special interest to mill men. A statement from the company says that the "Quick-Clean" motor is designed expressly for cotton mill service. Construction features are said



to provide complete protection from accumulation of cotton lint within the motor without sacrificing sturdy structure and good performance. "Seal-Clad" shields completely enclose the stator windings at both ends, providing hard, smooth Bakelite surfaces to which lint will not adhere. Removable covers provide easy means of exposing the inside of the motor for inspection during operation.

"Quick-Clean" motors have cartridge mounted ball bearings, long leads for flexible conduit, and straight or tapered shaft extension. They are now available in 5, 7½, 10 and 15 horsepower ratings.

Efficiency, power factor, temperature, orques, and speed regulation are made to "conform to the high standards and rigid requirements of textile service by the liberal use of materials and the application of Allis-Chalmers experience in electrical design," an announcement from the company states.

Carding and Spinning Discussion At Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

fast rule. I have heard it was eight or ten years and then twelve and fifteen.

J. O. Edwards: I was on a job once where clothing on one card ran fifteen years. And it was then in fairly good condition.

Member: I was in a mill when they started up and they are still running that clothing that they put on them, and that has been thirty-two years ago. They are still running the same clothing, so I can't tell you the life of clothing, for I don't know.

Mr. Honeycutt: I have some cards put in in 1913 and they are still making fairly good work.

Member: I have a job put in since 1913 and doing fairly good work. I would like to ask the question, can you redraw clothing successfully at that age, twenty-three years old? (Laughter.)

Member: I think all you could get out of it would be the practice in redrawing it.

Member: Life of clothing depends on the care taken of it. In some mills where the clothing hasn't been running but six years and it will be in worse shape than some other clothing run fifteen years. It all depends on the way it is handled and the care taken of it and the quality of the work.

D. F. Lanier: Yes, some of it depends on the way the clothing was put on to begin with, isn't it?

Member: Yes, sir; that has something to do with it, in a way. And then your grinders have the most to do with it. That is the most important part, in having a grinder that will take care of it and do the grinding right.

SHOULD CLOTHING BE DRAWN MORE THAN ONCE

Mr. Harden: Some of these old carders I am sure know more than I have been able to find out. We have had some clothing over there put on and the manufacturers of the clothing recommend winding it on the cylinder just one time and leaving it there. We had some put on that way, upon their recommendation and it got loose on the ends. So we had to redraw some of those cards. And the last time he came around we just insisted that they put it on the second time, according to the old practice, wind it on and let it stay awhile, then take it off and wind it on again. I am just wondering if somebody here has had any experience they would tell us about, just pulling it on one time?

Member: I don't think you will find that clothing will stay on if drawn on just one time. I don't think it will stay tight.

C. O. Morris: We had the last ones, we had the clothing put on just one time and it is giving good service and it hasn't come off, and this has been in use about six or seven years. It was put on only one time and it is still tight. It has not given away at all.

Member: Some of the men now recommend pulling it on one time; if it is carry on as far as the machine will carry it, you will not have much trouble in its coming loose.

Member: I asked him about that, and he said that is the only way they put it on now, just one time, and that it gives good service. And ours has held up all right.

Member: I would like to ask what was the temperature of the room at the time the clothing was pulled on?

Member: Well, I wouldn't say. We tried to keep it as warm as he wanted it, he said he wanted it warm and we tried to keep it up as good as possible. He said the cylinder should be warm.

Mr. Harden: That may answer a part of my question, it was very cold weather when we put ours on and we tried to keep it around 80 degrees, but I doubt if we did it and I think that is partially responsible for it.

Member: That will certainly affect it, if the cylinder is cold.

Mr. Rowe: Yes, I was going to ask how long they left the clothing in the room atmosphere before they drew it on that one time, because that apparently has quite a bearing on that. It should be left in the room two or three days, just loose in the boxes so it will pick up a certain amount of humidity and become more or less normal with the room.

Member: It stayed in there overnight, is all. We just undid it as we used it.

C. S. Tatum: The only thing I know, it depends on what kind of clothing you put on, some will stay and there is a lots of difference in clothing. I have not tried myself, but I imagine, as the gentleman said, if you put the right clothing in and put it on right it will do all right. Anything that works is all right.

D. F. Lanier: We have had some put on our cards and in a few months, why it began bucking a little bit, it wasn't smooth. We sort of had an idea that the gentleman who came in was in kind of a hurry and wanted to get away from a good town (laughter) and we insisted that he draw it on twice this last time. And he did, and although that has been only a few months it certainly is in good shape today, as good as when it was put on. But we had that clothing in the room for four or five days and had the boxes open when it was drawn on, and it was drawn on the second time. I know but little about carding, but I would say this, with this experience, if I had clothing to put on again I would insist on its being drawn on the second time.

CONTROLLED DRAFTING

D. F. Lanier: A great deal has been said about controlled drafts, and this kind of a thing and the other, and slower carding, and I want you fellows to tell us what you know about that; if you have gotten any benefit out of controlled drafts, if these new sliding machines are really any better than the old ones.

NEW SYSTEM GREAT IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Harden: We have that installation and personally I think it is a vast improvement over the old drawing. When we put in anything new, I don't mean to boast about it, but we usually study it to find out all we can as soon as we get some of it in. And we began to investigate our weights on our new drawings and we found that at the beginning of the lap that the drawing sliver would weight fairly light and as the lap ran down toward the end it got heavier and heavier. We found a variation in the beginning of the lap and the end of as much as eight to nine grains, which is not a reflection to the drawing frames so much as it is on the tension gearing that you use. And with apologies to Mr. Rowe over there and the Saco-Lowell Shops, I believe that they have the wrong gear on the back. At any rate, we think so, and we changed ours. So they can't learn everything as they are building the machine, and I think that is one thing they have made a mistake in. Because we certainly don't want that variation. I don't mean to say that we had that variation every time, but that was the extreme. And we changed our tension gear between the lap roll, that is, the roll that turns the lap at the back, two teeth. We did that and found that it made the lap at the beginning and the end almost the same thing. And I see no reason for having a stretch back there between the lap

(Continued on Page 16)



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Personal News

W. J. Bryan, of Opp, Ala., has become overseer of weaving at the Alabama Mills Company, Dadeville, Ala.

D. N. Rolen has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Alabama Mills Company, Dadeville, Ala.

J. T. Honeycutt has resigned as general superintendent of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C., to go into business for himself at Wadesboro, N. C.

Charles Smyly has been elected president of the Eastman Cotton Mills, Eastman, Ga., succeeding his father, S. C. Smyly, who becomes executive vice-president.

O. C. Pound has been elected secretary of the Eastman Cotton Mills, Eastman, Ga., succeeding J. J. Brown, resigned.

Guy Vann has been promoted from superintendent to plant manager of the Eastman Cotton Mills, Eastman, Ga.

Zack L. Underwood and G. N. Underwood are now overhauling spinning at the Glen Raven Mills, Glen Raven, N. C.

Roscoe Roberts has not accepted the position of manager of the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss., as reported through error last week.

Robt. L. James, who has been superintendent of the Elizabeth James Hosiery Mills, Marion, N. C., will hereafter devote all his time to his own mill, operated as R. L. James & Son.

T. F. Watkins, of Anderson, has been elected assistant treasurer of the Appleton Mills, of that place, of which D. D. Little is treasurer. Mr. Watkins is a member of the law firm of Watkins and Prince and will continue his duties with the latter.

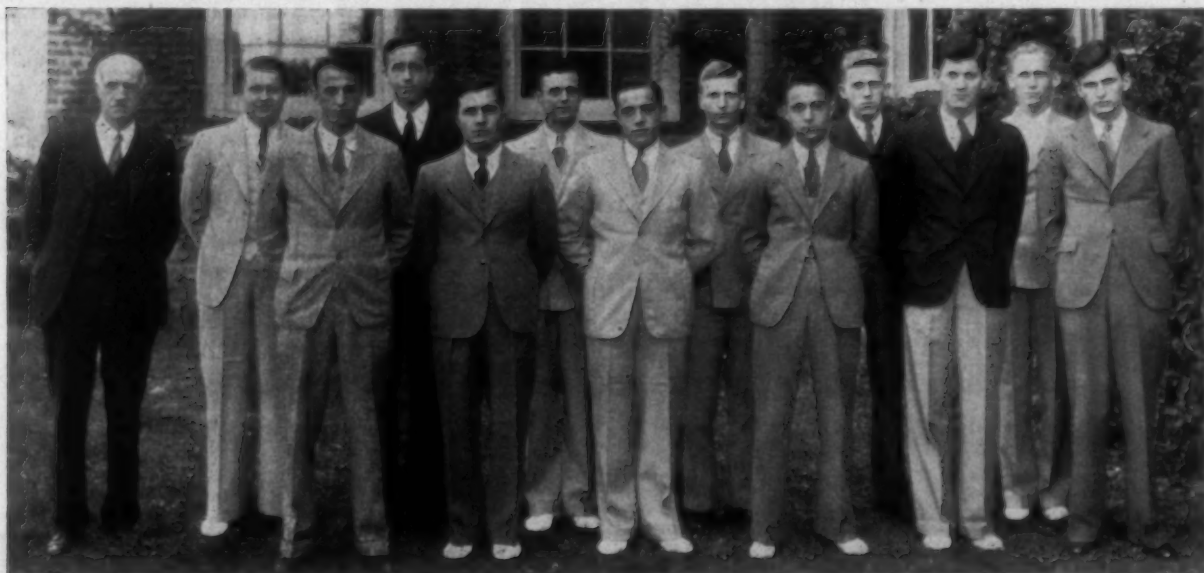
E. L. Daniel has resigned as master mechanic at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga., for the past 15 years, has also been made master mechanic of the No. 3 plant and will have charge of the mechanical departments in both mills.

Elwood W. Saschenmaier, treasurer of the Larkwood Silk Hosiery Mills of Charlotte, is owner of the race horse, Roman Soldier, which finished second in the Kentucky Derby last Saturday. Roman Soldier won the \$15,000 Texas Derby several weeks ago.

D. W. Anderson, who has been acting as treasurer of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected president to succeed the late V. W. Montgomery. He has been with the Pacolet organization since 1906, having been superintendent and later manager of the plant at New Holland, Ga.

Gardner May Head Institute

O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina and now counsel for the Cotton-Textile Institute in Washington, may become president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, according to persistent reports from Washington. Mr. Gardner, recently appointed by the President as special counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, asked to be relieved of that assignment in order to continue his work for the textile industry.



Student officers of the 1935 Textile Exposition and Style Show which was conducted recently at Raleigh by the Textile School of North Carolina State College in co-operation with the home economics departments of the following North Carolina colleges: Catawba, Elon, Flora Macdonald, Louisburg, Meredith, Peace, Queens-Chicora, St. Mary's, and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

Left to Right—Thomas Nelson, Dean of Textile School; R. L. Poovey, Statesville, Foreman of Yarn Manufacture; W. F. Gaston, Belmont, Assistant Foreman of Dyeing; H. D. Whitener, Gastonia, Superintendent; R. C. Going, Fieldale, Va., Asst. Foreman of Yarn Manufacture; G. B. Peeler, Shelby, Asst. Superintendent; J. D. Moore, North Wilkesboro, Asst. Foreman of Designing; M. M. Tuttle, Jr., Monroe, Foreman of Knitting; D. A. Crannon, Rockingham, Foreman of Weaving; J. J. Griffith, Jr., Kernersville, Foreman of Dyeing; R. L. Rogers, Oakboro, Asst. Foreman of Weaving; J. A. Boland, Burlington, Asst. Foreman of Knitting; K. W. Horne, Ansonville, Foreman of Designing.

S. B. Alexander Passes

Sydenham B. Alexander, dean of the textile machinery industry in the South, died early Monday morning at his home in Charlotte. Death was due to heart trouble. He had been in poor health for some time, but recently showed much improvement and had been at his office for the past several weeks.

Mr. Alexander had served as Southern manager for the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works for more than 25

years. He was one of the best known textile men in the South and was personally acquainted with more Southern mill men than perhaps any man in the field. In the length of time he had spent in the machinery industry Mr. Alexander had a longer service record than any other Southern man in the business.

A native of Charlotte, Mr. Alexander was 58 years old, having been born October 14, 1877. He was educated at Horner's Military School and at N. C. State College, where he was a famous foot-



S. B. Alexander

ball player. He entered the textile machinery industry shortly after leaving college, being at first associated with the Chadwick interests and with O. A. Robbins. He was later a member of the firm of Alexander & Garsed, having purchased Mr. Garsed's interests many years ago. In addition to being Southern manager for Crompton & Knowles he was a director in that company.

Son of Capt. Sydenham B. Alexander, Civil War hero and Congressman, Mr. Alexander came from one of the most distinguished families in North Carolina. He was identified with various phases of business in Charlotte over a long period of years.

He maintained an ardent interest in the affairs of State College. He served for years as a member of the board of trustees and as a member of the executive committee of the board of the Consolidated University. He was president of the General Alumni Association of State College two years ago. He was particularly interested in textile education and was active in furthering such work in the South.

Mr. Alexander was a member of the board of directors of the Charlotte Country Club and served in a similar capacity with the old Manufacturers' Club. He was also a former president of the Charlotte Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was for years a member of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Southern Textile Association and offered annually a medal to the member of the latter organization who rendered outstanding service to the Association.

He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Mary Robertson, of Charlotte, one daughter, Mrs. Billy Shaw Howell, of Charlotte; two sisters, one brother and two grandchildren.

Funeral services were conducted from the home on Tuesday morning by Dr. Albert Sidney Johnson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Alexander was a member. Pallbearers were John C. Irvin, Ralph Deal, R. V. P. Desmond and Thomas Graham, of Mr. Alexander's organization; Thomas Alexander, Jr., a nephew, and D. H. Hill, Jr., of the Textile Bulletin.

South Carolina Spinners Meeting May 11th

The South Carolina Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at the Clemson College Textile School, Clemson, S. C., on Saturday morning at 9:30. This is the first meeting of this Division and a large crowd is expected. There will be a morning session only.

Joe C. Cobb, superintendent of the Aiken Mills, Langley, S. C., is chairman of the group and has prepared a very interesting list of questions on spinning to be discussed at the meeting.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

These questions follow:

1-A. Please give us full information as to your experience on cork rolls in spinning, as to evenness and breaking weight. Is yarn more fuzzy?

1-B. Do you have any method for predetermining the life of the cork roll, that is, the length of time that it should run before rebuffing?

2. If running a 15/16-inch diameter cork roll in the front line, and the breaking strength is equal to that with sheepskin rolls, what effect will it have on the breaking strength to put in a 1 1/16-inch diameter cork roll in the front line and a 7/8-inch diameter roll in the middle line?

3-A. What is the life of a sheepskin roll in the front line? What is the life of 15/16-inch diameter cork rolls in the front line? What is the life of 1 1/16-inch diameter cork rolls in the front line? Give yarn numbers referred to, etc.

3-B. After going on to cork rolls in your entire mill, did you change your cleaning schedule? Did you have to do more or less cleaning?

4. What has been the result in the spinning department where an automatic roving tester is used in the card room?

5. After installing long draft spinning, did you have to change the recorded humidity in the room? Why?

6. Is it better to replace the aprons on long draft spinning frames periodically or as they wear out? What is best type of leather to make aprons out of?

7. Will mixing 15/16-inch and 1-inch cotton materially affect the evenness of the yarn on the old or regular system of drafting? On long draft?

8. What is your experience with the bunchless automatic cleaner over spinning frames? In using it do you carry less recorded humidity in the room?

9. Please give in detail your experience with variable speed drive on spinning frames.

10. What circle of traveler have you found best for the No. 1 flange ring? Also on No. 2 flange? Give number of yarn, weight of traveler, and whether round or square point.

11. (a) Why does it take a heavier traveler for a worn ring than for a new one? Three or four days' running will slick up a ring sufficient to establish a definite number of a certain speed and yarn number, but sometimes this number traveler will have to be heavied-on every few months until the traveler is several numbers heavier than the one started with. (b) Is it better to run square point or round point travelers on warp? On filling? Coarse numbers? Fine numbers?

12. How many spindles can a good spinner run if the end breakage is 37 per 1,000 spindles per hour? State yarn number, etc.

13. What effects have you noticed on breaking strength, evenness of yarn, and running of work where you use one-process drawing against two-process drawing.

Carding and Spinning Discussion At Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 12)

and the back roll. You just want enough tension there to keep it from sagging.

P. B. Parks, Jr.: You asked what about the new ones, if they are better than the conventional type. And it would depend materially on what condition your conventional type were in which you took out. After having drawings of both kinds, it is my opinion that so far as the uniformity is concerned you gain practically nothing. But, if you are tearing about one-half of your card room out and throwing it away you have got to draft somewhere in order to straighten those fibers and it is a necessity. Looking at it from that standpoint, why the new controlled drafting is a saving. Because you can, by getting that drafting at that point, eliminate a later process and cutouts. Of course, it necessitates the installation of slivers in addition. Those slivers not only cost more but they cost more to operate, but the number of men involved and the machinery involved that you have to add on account of these drawings more than offsets by what you can offset in the machines.

Mr. Rowe: Mr. Harden's remarks are right to the point; but we do make provision for that change and tension back there. And where Mr. Harden may have taken off two teeth on his particular setup, in some other mill with a different class of stock and different weight of lap those two teeth might have to go back on. It varies from mill to mill. If that tension is wrong it evidently was on the installation and you must be correct. I have seen it vary further than that, further out than Mr. Harden says.

There is another item, though, that comes in there. Your last slide that goes into your cam comes from the beginning of your lap and it is made on the machine. Now, if your lap is started up loose, that is, if the tension between your rolls, if it starts up loose in there, you are going to make a heavy lap for maybe a yard or two. If you multiply that by a draft of fourteen, you have got fourteen or maybe twenty-eight or thirty yards of it. That would cause a considerable variation. You might be careful about that. If you get that tension running I don't believe you will find any variation from start to finish.

TWO-PROCESS VS. CONTROLLED DRAFT DRAWING

Mr. Parks spoke about the comparison between good two-process drawings and the controlled draft drawing. What he said was absolutely so. Good 2-process drawing with the proper size front roll, as far as staple cotton is concerned, will give good results so far as uniformity of cost is concerned quite comparable to the results you get from the draft drawing. However, you do have piecing from that, which you eliminate with the controlled draft drawing, and generally a piecing made at any process will either come down and result in another piecing on some subsequent process and cause a weakened place because of that piecing. And in the controlled draft the elimination of the piecing to my way of thinking is one of the most important things to accomplish. But in many cases where such fine results have been obtained we have run up against old two-process drawing.

ONE AND TWO-PROCESS DRAWING

Mr. Mullen: Quite a lot of agitation has been heard of about two-process drawing as compared to one-process. I would like to hear a discussion as to the value of one-process as against two processes. I think the older carders would not agree with that and it seems to me a new development.

D. F. Lanier: That is a good question. Some of you gentlemen who have had experience on that, will you tell Mr. Mullen what your experience has been and what your opinion is, of one-process, new equipment, against two processes of old equipment.

Mr. Mullen: No, I didn't mean one-process new; one-process of old equipment, that is, under proper condition, but not the new drawing the old conventional type drawing.

Mr. McCall: I have had very good experience in two processes, but just recently—I wouldn't say recent, it's about five years ago—it became my lot to have to use a single process drawing, but I went back to two-process drawing and those mills have been running on two-process ever since.

A. R. Marley: I have had experience of changing from two-process. It happened to be drawings that were about twenty years old, with the front roll speed of around four hundred, I don't remember exactly but around four hundred. We reduced the speed to two hundred, approximately, and put in one-process drawing and got much better work. Now, I don't know what would have happened if the drawing had been in really good shape. It helped us considerably.

Mr. McCall: You say you got very good results; now, where were the results shown, was it the speeders and spinning and all through?

Mr. Marley: All the way through the mill.

Mr. Lanier: I have run a single process with No. 7 and No. 9 yarn.

DRAFTING RATHER THAN DOUBLING

Mr. Parks: I expect that is a matter of drafting, rather than doubling. He spoke of changing to two-process and getting better results. I think that most anybody would be prepared to admit that cotton that comes through the second process of drawing is less uniform than it is when passing through once. I just guess that that would be admitted. But you get a drafting process through running it through twice, that unless you compensate for it somewhere you can't do without. And that is the good argument I think for the five-roll drawing, you get more drafting there or as much as you would in two processes of conventional drawing.

D. F. Lanier: I am going to ask some of the spinners here to say something; because you know, when you change from one to two processes or from two processes to one, the spinner has to handle that. I believe I am going to call on Mr. Faris and then some other spinners present to tell us what they think of it. How about it, Mr. Faris?

HELPS SPINNING

A. W. Faris: We have the one-process drawing and I do know from the new drawings installed that we get an evenner and stronger yarn in the spinning from the new. I would say that the breaking strength under all circumstances is from 2 to 5 pounds better. I have tested it at different times and under all circumstances and at all times it has beat it. It makes better yarn.

George Gilliam: We really are running one-process now. Our front rolls at that time were running 365, and we cut the speed to about 230, and I can't say that there is a great deal of difference. Our foreman says there is some variation in the rolls, a little bit more than before. But still we have been running it and getting very good results. We are still sticking to it, to the one-process, at the lower speed. I think the speed helps it. We really wanted more drawings and cut the speed on all of them, but we compromised on that.

Mr. Lanier: Those days when we ran 400 and 450

(Continued on Page 22)

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Can Guns Settle Strikes?

UNDER the above title a pamphlet has been issued by an organization known as "The Fellowship of Reconciliation," with headquarters in New York.

From the foreword of the pamphlet we quote the following:

Chambers of Commerce and business leaders generally in their efforts to induce industry, particularly textile mills, to come South advertised to the country that in the South there was to be found an abundant supply of docile labor. Emphasis was laid on the fact that these Southern workers with rural backgrounds were individualists and free from the consciousness of the common interests which the laboring classes elsewhere recognize.

* * *

The facts would seem to indicate that certain industrial and political leaders recognize only force as a way out.

If called upon to show that any Chamber of Commerce or any business leaders had ever made any such statement, those who signed the foreword would be unable to do so, but we do not believe that any of them cared whether their statements were true or not. It afforded them a chance to strike a blow at cotton mills, and in our opinion that was their chief objective.

Those who signed the foreword of "Can Guns Settle Strikes?" were:

Will W. Alexander, Executive Director, Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

Arthur F. Raper, Research Secretary, Southern Commission on Study of Lynching.

W. Aiken Smart, Emory University.

E. McNeill Poteat, Jr., Pastor Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, Raleigh, N. C.

George L. Googe, Southern Representative, American Federation of Labor.

Frank P. Graham, President, University of North Carolina.

It was expected that George Googe, the printer who now gets his living out of dues paid

by the cotton mill operatives of Georgia, would approve "Can Guns Settle Strikes?"; in fact, it is our belief that most of it was written by him or was based upon statements made by him to the author.

We are not surprised to see the signatures of Will W. Alexander and Arthur F. Raper, both of whom get their living from fostering the Communistic idea of social equality between whites and negroes.

We are not very much surprised at seeing the signatures of Dr. E. McNeill Poteat and W. Aiken Smart, both of whom are rated as "pinks," but we are rather surprised that a Baptist minister is forgetful of the admonition, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, seems ready to join in any and all attacks which are directed against cotton mills.

When the Communist strike was under way at Gastonia he gave the strikers much encouragement and wrote articles in their behalf.

When, during the recent textile strike, Alton Lawrence, secretary of the Socialist Party in North Carolina, was arrested for making an attack upon a hosiery mill, President Frank Graham wired that he would go on his bond.

During the recent effort to get North Carolina to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment and turn over to Congress the control of all persons under 18 years of age, Frank Graham signed their documents and used his influence.

His most recent escapade has been to join an Advisory Council of the summer school of the University of Moscow. With knowledge that the effort to get young men to attend that school was, primarily, for the purpose of instilling Communism into them, he gave his endorsement to the movement.

Frank Graham has been, for four months, directing organized propaganda for the purpose of getting money for the University of North Carolina, knowing that a large portion of the increase would come from cotton mills and other industries.

We have no objection to his securing a liberal appropriation but he should not join in every attack upon the industries from which he seeks financial support for his institution.

It is noteworthy that he does not sign these attacks personally but as the "President of the University of North Carolina."

The "Fellowship of Reconciliation" which President Frank Graham has joined in directing this broadside of falsehoods and misrepresentations against the cotton mills of the South, has persistently refused to reveal its sources of revenue, but its prime objectives have, in the past,



been "pacifism in the United States" and "social equality for negroes," and it is believed that it is supported by Communists and that a major portion of its funds come from the Soviet Government.

The Atlanta Constitution says relative to the pamphlet, "Can Guns Settle Strikes?"

The pamphlet is an unwarranted attack on Governor Talmadge and other Southern Governors for having called out the National Guard to quell violence during the textile strike, but which at the same time inferentially justifies the activities of the "flying squadrons" that spread terror, by violence and intimidation, through numerous peaceful communities.

The "flying squadrons" were deliberately organized for the purpose of preventing, either by violence or intimidation, those who wanted to work from doing so. At least some of the members of these "flying squadrons" carried pistols and guns and all possessed clubs or other weapons of assault.

It would require too much space to review the many false statements contained in the pamphlet, but we will quote a few sample paragraphs:

The weight of the armed forces were expected to be, and was, against the strikers. Where the troops went, the mill reopened. In two cases troops which were sympathetic toward the strikers were transferred.

* * *

In several cases workers' committees proposed to sign agreements for collective bargaining as provided by the Cotton Textile Code. No agreements had been signed when the strike began.

* * *

The availability of the National Guards *after the strike was over* allowed some manufacturers to employ them for the continued intimidation of members of the union.

* * *

The daily press, almost without exception, failed significantly in its duty to present all significant facts, showing a marked bias on the side of the owners.

The pamphlet tells an absolutely false story of the fatal injury to a man named Riley at the Knit Products Corporation in Belmont, N. C.

Riley is pictured as an innocent by-stander who was chased into a house by soldiers and bayoneted while he was trying to get through the door. He is pictured as having bled to death in the house while his daughter was prevented from going after a doctor.

That story will make an impression upon the public for whom the pamphlet was intended but is absolutely false.

Riley had never worked in the Knit Products Corporation. He lived at Mt. Holly, N. C., but was a member of a mob that had been intimidating and chasing employees of the Knit Products Corporation who sought to enter the plant.

He cursed the soldiers and he and another man grabbed a soldier's gun and in the scuffle, at that point, was bayoneted.

After being stabbed he did run into the house but the manager of the Knit Products Corpora-

tion phoned for an ambulance and instead of bleeding to death in the house, he was carried to Charlotte and died there.

We challenge President Frank Graham to appear before the grand jury at Belmont, N. C., and make the assertions about the Riley matter which he has endorsed and allowed to go out to the public as truth to which he certifies.

He will not dare to attempt to substantiate the Riley story or a dozen or more statements in the pamphlet, "Can Guns Settle Strikes?"

That pamphlet was prepared for the purpose of influencing the public mind against the cotton mills of the South.

No one knows better than its authors and its sponsors that it falsely presents the situation that existed during the general textile strike.

Market Conditions

DEVELOPMENTS in the cotton textile markets during the next several weeks will apparently depend upon what happens in Washington. Since the textile situation has been pitched into the national spotlight, a vast number of uncertainties have been affecting the markets.

Buyers are naturally hesitant to act at this time. They are not certain as to the outcome of the fight over the processing tax, the extension of NRA and future status of Japanese competition. Under present conditions, buyers can hardly be expected to cover anything beyond their known needs.

As soon as the present uncertainties are cleared to some extent, buyers will regain confidence and may be expected to again be actively in the market.

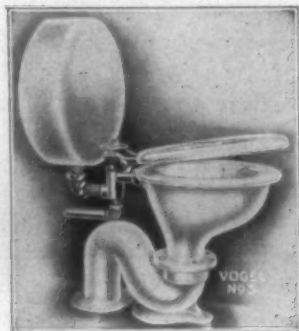
S. B. Alexander

THE passing of Sid B. Alexander, the dean of the textile machinery salesmen of the South, will bring a feeling of sadness to hundreds throughout the textile industry.

Few, if any, had such an extensive acquaintance or so much information about textile plants. With a fine personality he made friends easily and somehow mill men felt free to confide in him and he had a remarkable fund of information.

He lived a clean life and was an active force in the city in which he was born and spent his life.

Since the days of long ago, when he and the editor of this journal played as halfback and fullback upon the same football team at N. C. State College, they had been close friends and to us his passing brings a feeling that in the future something of much value will be missing.

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TERRACE APTS.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Mill News Items

ROCH HILL, S. C.—The Arcade Cotton Mills will hereafter sell through the J. E. Reynolds Division of Turner Halsey Company.

WARRENTON, N. C.—The Peck Manufacturing Company, cotton yarns, has filed a petition for reorganization under Section 77-B of the amended Bankruptcy Act in the U. S. District Court.

Liabilities are listed at \$89,137 and assets at \$201,889.

STUBBS, N. C.—The Esther Yarn Mills, which has been operated under lease by Luther B. Hoard and John Eck, of Gastonia, will no longer be operated by these men, the lease having expired.

I. D. Blumenthal and Sam Kraft, of Charlotte, owners, have incorporated the company as the Buffalo Mills and will operate with Sam Kraft as resident manager.

SALISBURY, N. C.—An order was signed in United States District Court at Greensboro by Judge Johnson J. Hayes adjudicating as bankrupt the Character Products Company, Inc., and referring the case to W. T. Shuford, referee in bankruptcy.

The order was signed on petition of representatives of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., of New York; Fruit of the Loom Mills, Inc., of New York, and Defiance Rubber Company.

TENNILLE, GA.—Due to heavy rush orders for goods, the Washington Manufacturing Company, a cotton factory here manufacturing Army duck, has been operating a night shift of workers this week in addition to the two-day shifts. With the completion of the extra orders, it is said, the regular routine of work will be resumed, running from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m., with two crews of workers.

About two months ago the entire stock of this mill was purchased by W. B. Smith, of Tennille, who had been managing the mill for Chicago interests.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.—T. F. Wrenn, High Point furniture manufacturer, was the successful bidder for property of the Pickwick Hosiery Mill, when his bid of \$38,850 for the property was confirmed by Judge P. O. McElroy, of Superior Court, on recommendation of the receivers, R. L. Pope and J. F. Garner.

John R. Myers, of Thomasville, was a bidder for the property at the first sale on Saturday, when the bidding stopped at \$35,000, only to be raised by the Wrenn interests, whose figures was accepted.

Mr. Wrenn, together with Seborn Perry, will run the plant, which is designed for manufacture of sports hosiery.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—K. M. Biggs of Lumberton has been appointed receiver for the National Cotton Mill of Lumberton in a court order signed at Elizabeth City by Judge Henry A. Grady and has entered upon his duties. He was directed to complete the manufacture of any goods in process and to fill any incomplete orders but is not to purchase any new raw materials unless necessary to carry out the purpose of completing the goods now in process of manufacture. Work has practically ceased at the mill while an inventory is being taken. An audit is to be made of the books and records. The mill operated 50 per cent of normal last quarter. A 15,360-spindle mill, it averaged employing 135 persons.

Mill News Items

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Turner Halsey Company, J. E. Reynolds Division, has been appointed selling agent for the print cloth production of the Beaumont Manufacturing Company.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—No foundation exists for the rumor, in circulation here recently, that Slater Mill at Marietta would be enlarged by the removal of machinery from Massachusetts, officials of the mill said.

The temporary closing down of the finishing plant of the Slater plant in Massachusetts probably gave rise to this report, it was declared, but no plans have been made looking toward the removal of machinery to the South.

Original plans called for the enlargement of the plant in this county, but nothing in that direction has been done for the last few years, partly because of the textile conditions, it was indicated.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—In connection with the bankruptcy action against the Nick-A-Jack Hosiery Mills of Chattanooga, Tenn., the following statement was issued on behalf of Nick-A-Jack, Inc.

"An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed Friday against the old Nick-A-Jack Hosiery Mills. This will in no way affect Nick-A-Jack, Inc., who is operating Nick-A-Jack Hosiery Mills plant under a long term lease. Nick-A-Jack, Inc., is in good financial condition and business will be carried on as usual. It is hoped that the affairs of the old company will be satisfactorily adjusted within a period of 30 days."

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—J. B. Merritt, president of the Southern Silk Mills, Inc., manufacturers of acetate, rayon and silk dress goods, announced that the corporation would concentrate its manufacturing operations at the local plant in the future, giving up its mill in Greensboro. The Kernersville mill will be enlarged, contracts for a \$25,000 addition having already been awarded to C. M. Guest & Sons of Anderson, S. C. Executive offices of the company will be moved here from Greensboro.

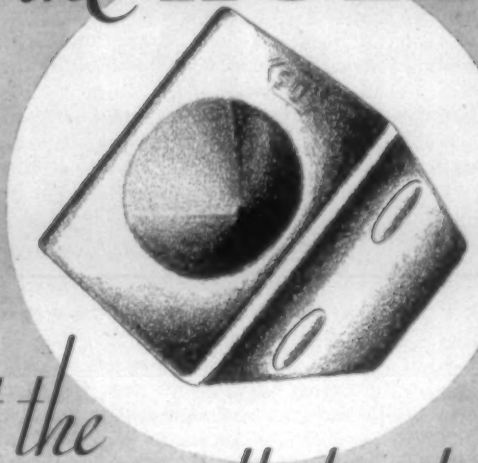
"This is being done solely for economic reasons," Mr. Merritt said in announcing the corporation's decision to give up the Greensboro mill. "We regret the necessity of such a move, but under present market conditions it is necessary."

Calling attention to the fact that the corporation owns its own plant, including the real estate, in Kernersville, he stated that the Greensboro mill was only leased. Approximately 125 operatives have usually been employed at the Greensboro mill, although it has been closed since February. In the Kernersville plant about 125 operatives are employed. Following construction of an addition to the plant about 50 more operatives will be employed here.

Consolidated Loss Reported \$111,430

The annual report of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, with which is combined that of Consolidated Selling Company, Inc., shows a loss of \$111,430.89 for the year ended December 29, 1934, after all selling and administrative expenses but before provision for depreciation of \$226,058.73 and interest accrued on bonds and notes (but not paid) of \$415,746.31. The net charge to

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not the

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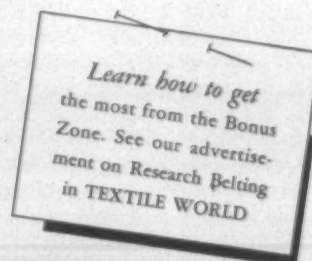
50 TYPE PICKERS Out-Live
All Others Because The Life Saver
Hole Distributes the Shock.

A machine cuts out a shuttle point hole more accurately than a loom fixer can—yet the 50 Type Picker is the *only* one with a machine-made hole (patented). • Correctly shaped for the shuttle point and evenly balanced between the rivets and the face of the stick, it allows the *whole* picker to absorb the shock—not just the shell. It also permits a *rocking motion* which saves wear and tear.



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THE GRATON & KNIGHT CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

surplus for 1934 is \$655,305.04, as against \$229,227.05 for 1933.

In his report to stockholders, Frederick K. Rupprecht, president, states:

"The dollar volume of sales in 1934 was \$8,370,960, as against \$7,347,379 in 1933. Approximately 56 per cent of such business was done in the first half of the year when the market prices of finished goods were sufficiently high to result in a small operating profit, but during the latter half of the year conditions in the industry were generally unsatisfactory, and such prices declined in most instances to a point below the cost of production."

Carding and Spinning Discussion At Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 16)

R.P.M. on the front rolls, they were drawing days, weren't they! (Laughter.) Some of us have done it, though.

I am going to get Mr. Rowe to tell us something about long draft roving. I am sure that lots of these fellows here would like to know more about it.

Mr. Rowe: There isn't any long draft in this immediate neighborhood, I think, with the exception of Danville, so far as I know. We have two frames up there and are putting in more right now. Again, long draft is sort of a misnomer; it's a controlled draft. It is long, as we ordinarily think of drafting on a roving frame. Now we control it. The first thing that happens is, you form the sliver into a regular uniform rectangle, so that instead of going in under the back roll, as in a round form, as you ordinarily do with a roving frame where you get a great deal more pressure on the center of the sliver than on the ends, we form it into a rectangle, something like this (illustrating with a piece of cardboard). The pressure on that cotton is uniform from the selvage to the center and back to the selvage again. Then we draw it in that condition. Of course, in drawing it you get a feather edge again. Now before we do anything else, we take that feather edge and we return that feather edge in like this, so that now you are drawing from a folded film. But you have still got a firm selvage, you have gotten away from this frayed out stuff, it is folded under, which more or less doubles it, if you want to call it that. And then we draw the final draft from that reformed or folded film or folded sliver.

That folding gives us a chance to control the stock much better because of the fact that you have got a uniform pressure all the way across, whereas before the greater part of your pressure came from the middle and the outside got thin and raggedy and choppy and was easily torn between the front roll and the nose of your flyer when you whip. Now when it comes out it is a formed selvage strand. But there are limits to the particular device we are putting out, we don't know yet. We don't know, as I said before, just what the limits of the outfit are but it looks to us as though all print mills and everything coarser than prints will be just the one-process. You can see that the possibilities as far as cutting out processes goes are tremendous. It has one drawback in that your frames became slivers, the result is you don't save much floor space.

NO ENDS DOWN

And it runs with practically no ends down; it's amazing. I have seen report after report, six, seven or ten doffs without a single end down. That means elimination of piecings, and we know what that means through the rest of the mill. They run four or five up to eight and when it comes to cutting out labor it surely does the trick. Now, there is a little more trash on your roller beam, because this is the only roving process you have in

your mill. Formerly a sliver had a chance to shake some of it and also the intermediate and what was left the fly frames got. But we have several mills now completely equipped with it and it is giving very good results, with tremendous savings both in labor and power. And I believe it's a question now of just the capacity of the shop to get the stuff out. It is coming, you fellows will see it, and see it in short order, because it's inevitable, it's got to come.

D. F. Lanier: I am accepting the correction as given to me of calling it long draft. You know, I saw one running the other day, 62-grain sliver, making a three-hank roving, and they told me it was drafting 40, and I couldn't think of anything else except a long draft. I expect a controlled draft is right, but I thought of long draft at the time.

Mr. Rowe: I should have qualified that when I changed it, I didn't mean to be abrupt about it. The drafts are broken up, you have four lines of rolls. Now the drafts between either of the two lines, the back lines or the front lines, never exceeds a normal three-roll draft; in other words, if you have a draft of 36 you draft six back here between your third and fourth lines. There is no draft between the second and third rows. Each draft is relatively short, so that is why we call it more of a controlled draft than a long draft. We haven't drafted long at any one point, it's the total of the two or the sum of the two that is.

T. W. Mullen: I would just like to get this right. In doing away with the old idea of doubling and these processes, you are doing away with it, but as I understand it the whole idea is that in this long drafting you accomplish the same purpose in having a controlled draft, is that it?

Mr. Rowe: That is true.

Mr. Mullen: Otherwise, the theory that all of us have been working on the past thirty years is all wrong, but we get it through the controlled drafting.

Mr. Rowe: Yes.

Discussion On Spinning

(Led by T. W. Mullen)

I think we might start on the subject of cork rolls. Is there anybody that has anything to offer on cork rolls. I don't hear much complaint or troubles. Has anyone in here changed from cork back to sheepskin or calf skin covered rolls. Are there any points about the cork covered rolls that any of you wish to ask questions on? Maybe somebody here can answer them for you, as to the desirability or how to overcome the trouble that you might have been having. Some of you spinners might speak up. Well, you used to hear a good deal of talk of trouble starting up Monday morning with cork rolls; does that condition obtain anywhere still? I don't hear anything of it.

Member: I want to raise one question; we tried them out for quite a while and we changed and found they were not so successful in our mills. We would like to hear from some of the others, maybe we ought to go into it again.

Mr. Mullen: How many spinners or superintendents that are here representing mills that have used cork rolls, hold up your hands. Four hands are up, no, six. Well, how many are using sheepskin or calf skin covered rolls; eight. So there are about fourteen mills represented, it looks like. Well, now, those who are using cork rolls; can any of you give Mr. Tatum your experiences as to running various numbers. I believe he said that he didn't have very good results in changing. I think it was from sixes up to twenties.

CORK ROLLS

L. B. Crouch: I run anything from threes to twelves up to seventeens. I am making changes all the week from one frame to the other, different numbers, and I haven't seen any difference. Some days I am running probably threes on a frame and change over to fourteens the next day. I haven't seen any difference in them.

Mr. Mullen: In other words, you mean the cork rolls are operating satisfactorily?

Mr. Crouch: Yes, sir, changing from threes over to fours, or nines or tens, or eights I change from those numbers backward and forward all during the week.

Mr. Mullen: How often do you rebuff those rolls?

Mr. Crouch: We are running into twelve months now.

Mr. Mullen: Do you save money on that?

Mr. Crouch: We have never had to throw one away.

Mr. Mullen: I think we will find a considerable saving in using cork covered rolls. We are running from those coarse numbers up to the medium numbers and are having to change, as he says, sometimes every day nearly. So far we are getting along very well.

Member: Is that with the back and middle cork?

Member: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question while you are on that, because we have been thinking about changing to cork rolls for the sake of economy. And do you get as even and smooth yarn using a leather roll in the middle and back and cork in the front, as you would if you had cork all the way through?

Member: Mr. Chairman, we are using cork on all three, but we haven't been using them very long. We change from about thirteen and a half to nineteen on the same roll without any trouble. The rolls have been running about three months. That is, on all three lines.

LONG DRAFT SPINNING

Mr. Mullen: I don't know whether you would call it prejudice, but you might, against the long draft spinning, for it has largely been forgotten, I believe. Because I think more and more mills are going on long draft spinning. It seems that when we start on long draft spinning they talk about draft up to 20, 30 and 40. Is there anybody here that is using long draft spinning, over nineteens? How many in the room are using long draft spinning, hold up your hands. (Four held up their hands.) That would leave the majority here, of course, not running long draft. Mr. Parks, have you any complaint to make of long draft?

Mr. Parks: Mr. Mullen, I think it would be fairer to ask Mr. Marley that question. The first long draft that I had anything to do with was installed in No. 6, in Durham. Mr. Marley inherited that mill and he would be better qualified to answer it. I have long draft spinning, so does Mr. Miller, but we have just put it in.

Mr. Marley: Mr. Chairman, we find the long draft to be very satisfactory, we are getting very good results. I wouldn't say which one is the best, hardly, but we are getting along very well.

Mr. Mullen: As I understand it, that is one of the savings in the long draft, is using a coarser roving, you reduce your cost in the card room.

SAVINGS EFFECTED BY LONG DRAFT

Mr. Parks: I kind of got Mr. Marley in bad shape, because he wasn't there when we made the change, so I will answer that for him. We did away with three processes of roving and installed two processes of roving in its place. So that we lost two doublings. We also took out two processes of drafting and cut that down to one, which made another loss in doubling. So we saved the labor and power and investment and upkeep of one process of roving machinery and were able to produce a better,

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more uniform, and more elastic yarn on the long draft spinning with the other changes that we made.

HARD TWIST ROVING

Mr. McCombs: I have had the opportunity the last six months to visit four of the most up-to-date mills in this long draft. I spent practically two days in one and a day in the other. One mill was on eights to sixties, hosiery yarns. The other one was running fine yarns from around fourteens up to around eighties. And in one of these mills, the mill that was on hosiery yarn was running exceedingly good. And I don't think I counted three ends down in the room. They were drafting all the way from fourteens to nineteens and a half in this particular mill. One thing I noticed in this mill and I asked the superintendent about it and he laughed. I says, "That is the hardest twist roving I ever have seen." They were running roving in there that was being twisted anywhere from one and six to one and seventy-five times the square root in four and four and a half hank roving.

I would like to ask Mr. Rowe if that is one of the characteristics of long draft?

Mr. Rowe: I can answer that in this way: Long draft, the spread is from one to and an inch and three-quarters to the back. You know if you get hold of an inch and a quarter piece and try to back it, it backs hard. A piece an inch and three-quarters breaks much easier. So you can run really hard twist roving. We don't ask for that, and if a mill is ordinarily running as high a twist as that we suggest that they lower the spindle speed and take out enough twist to maintain their front roll speed, and ordinarily it would improve their operating condition.

Honestly, I don't believe we have more than just scraped the realms of possibilities on long draft spinning.

WILL IT PAY FOR ITSELF?

Member: How long would it take to make a saving to pay for new installation of this long draft spinning and roving? Say, with average of fourteen yarn?

Mr. Rowe: This is a change over, is it?

Member: Well, either way; both ways?

Mr. Rowe: Well, that is hard to give on new spinning, because we have to know all the conditions. You have an entirely different set-up there. I would say two and a half to three years to pay for the change; on long draft change over it runs as low as a year and a half.

Mr. Mullen: That ought to be a convincing argument to the treasurers and presidents of the mills. And there is no question about it, we have got to do it. And that question of change over, I don't think any mill would consider changing over the spinning with frames we will say twelve or fifteen years old if they are going to put in long draft. It is better to do the whole thing and get the entire benefits of all the improvements in the spinning of today.

Mr. Parks: Mr. Mullen, talking about the twist in the roving, I am running my roving in the long draft at present with a twist multiple of one decimal fifteen, that is, in the single creel.

Mr. Mullen: How does that compare with what you would have been running?

Mr. Parks: I would have run one and two-tenths, mostly. I am running a lower twist.

LOWER SPINNING SPEED AND LESS TWIST

Mr. Harden: We don't have any long draft spinning yet, but I have always been a very firm believer in slowing the spindles speed and taking out the twist. I run with just as soft a twist as I can. I know at one time there was an overseer in the spinning room in a particular spinning mill that kept after the card room overseer to use more twist, to make the roving hard, to the extent that they got some band roving mixed up and spun it one time (laughter). And they lost that band roving and never did find it (laughter).

Mr. Mullen: I think that is the idea of every one here, that the softer, the least twist you can put in your roving the better, because it will draw better.

VARIABLE SPEED SPINNING

We will go to another point I am somewhat interested in, the variable speed. We spoke of the speed of the

100% PRODUCTION *assured!*

TRY "Victor Mill Starch"—a thin-boiling, highly penetrative

Starch that carries the weight into the cloth. Ask for—

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"The Weaver's Friend"

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THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

spindles; and the theory, as I understand, of the variable speeds, that we all know that the speed on spinning without any variation in the speeds is a sort of compromise. You might show hands again; how many are trying variable speed drives? Three. The start of the test we are making showed about I think, about 7 per cent increase in production. We are just starting and don't know exactly; but in one frame we experimented with, showed about 7 per cent increase in production on warp. But then comes in the question of how high you can run the spindle speed on your spinning so as to get the extreme benefit of the speed that you can use to the middle of your bobbin. I would like to ask Mr. Rowe what is the speed on his spindles?

Mr. Rowe: We prefer on our plain bearing spindles to see the top of around ten thousand. Ordinarily the limit of the speed is the speed the traveler will stand.

Mr. Mullen: I think the production saving is a thing that we all are interested in.

Mr. Rowe: There is one point I haven't heard brought out in connection with that cost, and that is the uniformity of end breaks.

Mr. Mullen: The whole idea being to gain a better running work?

Mr. Rowe: Yes.

Effect of Japanese Textile Imports

(Continued from Page 3)

efforts to obtain relief either from our Government directly or through its sympathetic co-operation in efforts to obtain tariff relief particularly in such markets as the Philippine Islands and Cuba. In the Philippines there have not as yet been any favorable results. The Cuban Government has during the past few months issued decrees that have incidentally been helpful to our industry. In December, last, it denounced the most favored nation treaty with Japan and in March the President was empowered to put into effect the maximum tariff. Very recently surcharges have been imposed against countries making small purchases from Cuba. This is expected to materially change the situation so far as that market is concerned. The reciprocal tariff treaty in effect between the United States and Cuba was, however, not helpful to our industry.

Guatemala recently increased duties under conditions which affect Japan to the extent of 100 per cent. El Salvador changed tariff regulations increasing duties 200 per cent effective against competitive nations that purchased less than 25 per cent of Salvador's imports from said nation. Some other Latin American countries have also taken action which will reduce their Japanese importations.

Our wage earners are unquestionably entitled to such relief as will come with an expansion of our export trade in view of our wages being at least from five to seven times higher than in Japanese cotton mills and our weekly hours about one-third less.

Exports of cotton piece goods from the United States from 1925 to 1934, inclusive:

	Sq. Yds.
1925	543,317,000
1926	513,299,000
1927	565,021,000
1928	546,847,000
1929	564,444,000
1930	416,285,000
1931	366,959,000
1932	375,446,000
1933	302,042,000
1934	226,306,000



Exhibit at Greenville Show

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WANT AD

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Rayon Prices Lower

The du Pont Rayon Company, second largest American rayon producer, has issued new quotations for its viscose process yarns, bringing them down to the levels initiated by the Viscose Company. It was stated that the North American Rayon Corporation, the American Enka Corporation and the Delaware Rayon Company were meeting the new levels. It was

also said that the Tubize Chatillon Corporation had a new list in preparation.

Await NRA Decision Before Trying Pine Hosiery Mills Suit

Greensboro, N. C.—Along with seven similar actions, the Government's suit against Pine Hosiery

Mills, Inc., of Star, for alleged hour and wage infractions of the Hosiery Industry Code, has been continued to June 18th at 10 a. m.

Continuance was ordered by Judge Johnson J. Hayes in U. S. District Court in accordance with a request from the Department of Justice. In presenting the motion for a further delay, the district attorney's office expressed belief that the Schechter case, originating in New York and scheduled for argument before the Supreme Court on Thursday, will largely involve the same issues as represented in the eight cases under consideration here.

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Greenville, S. C.

LOST—Lost during Textile Show at Greenville, S. C., 1 pair gold rim spectacles, full-vue type. Think they were lost in Poinsett Hotel on either second or fourth floor; else at Exposition Building. Finder return to Textile Bulletin for reward.

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1 lot Atomizers.

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WANTED — Position as Bookkeeper, Timekeeper or Cloth Room Overseer by experienced, energetic young man, with two years of college. Reference. Address "Bookkeeper," care Textile Bulletin.

National Cotton Week

With more than 30,000 stores all set for an intensive and co-ordinated promotion of all cotton goods starting next Monday to open the summer season for the retailers, Amos Parrish, well-known style expert and fashion consultant to many leading department stores throughout the United States, has sent the following flash to the Cotton-Textile Institute:

"Cottons remain one of the important fashions for sports departments for the early summer season. Cotton dresses will be every bit as important

this year as they were last year. Some stores will equal last year's figures and many will increase their volume."

This week has been a busy one for New York resident buying offices which report that their store clients are sending in sizable orders to build up their cotton stocks for launching Cotton Week particularly on both sports and evening dresses in the popular retail price ranges up to \$10.

Loses Blue Eagle

Chattanooga, Tenn. — The NRA Blue Eagle was ordered removed from the Mountain City Knitting Mill. The removal came after a decision of the Textile Relations Board that the mill had violated Section 7A of the NRA, according to a telegram received here by Henry McGill, assistant State compliance director, from J. A. Fowler, State compliance director.

The telegram did not state the particular charge against the mill, Mr. McGill said. It was thought, however, that the decision was made in connection with the case of Miss Pearl Brock, union employee of the mill, who was discharged shortly after the strikes were ended last fall. The mill had contended that Miss Brock was discharged for alleged violation of the agreement under which the strikes were adjusted, while Miss Brock had denied the charge and sought to recover her post through code action.

New Threat To U. S. Cotton

Rome.—Additional threats to the waning leadership of America's \$3,-500,000,000 raw and finished cotton industries were revealed at the second session of the International Cotton Congress here.

The most serious and unexpected action came from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, which voted to send its general secretary, Norman S. Pearse, on an extensive tour of South America, instead of through the Southern section of the United States, as has been the previous custom.

"It is only fair," an official statement of the Federation said, "that Argentina, Brazil and Peru should have their cotton possibilities studied by a capable expert such as Pearse, whose previous surveys of the United States always proved of the greatest usefulness."

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets were less active last week and prices were weaker. Mills were making strong efforts to hold quotations, but lack of demand was a factor in weakening prices. In the face of the numerous uncertainties in the market, buyers were inclined to postpone covering for the time being. The contentions over the processing tax, the extension of NRA and consideration of labor bills by Congress were among the reasons why business was not more active.

The week was marked by bids for fair quantities of a number of print cloth styles at $\frac{1}{8}$ c less than holding levels and some bids at 1-16c less were also received in selling quarters. These were reported to have been invariably turned down. Where business was described as dull it was noted that more second hand goods came out, but the amounts in individual lots were not of any consequence.

Narrow sheeting activity was confined to small lots and the price situation described as unusually firm. With an absence of appreciable demand the market managed to resist every effort to weaken it, and sales, though small, went through at full levels.

Mills held for 7c on 80x60s broadcloth, a few being found second hand at 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. The 100x60s were harder to locate, it was reported, at 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ c for spots or May, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c appeared the price buyers would have to pay for actual spots if not for any time during May.

A much quieter week was reported of combed yarn cloths and rayon constructions. The firm basis established earlier in the week was maintained and a gradual firming trend was noted. After the fractionally higher levels on a variety of constructions were made effective the market stood its ground against downward pressure, so that no new lows were established during the course of the week. It was anticipated that any broadening demand will show buyers that they missed their market by not having come in during the rising movement.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 13-16
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 13-16
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	14
Dress gingham	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Staple gingham	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market was fairly active last week, although business in carded counts has failed to make any very great gain. Sales during the latter part of April were very good and prices held well, with a tendency to go higher. Yarn men here feel that the long delay in buying was made for a very active market as soon as some of the uncertainties affecting the trade have been eliminated.

Most of the individual transactions reported in the local trade involved quantities of carded yarn up to 25,000 pounds. There were instances of buyers being in for contracts of up to between 50,000 and 150,000 pounds.

Nearly all the covering was for quick and through May deliveries, a portion of the business calling for June and an insignificant amount is for delivery through the next three to six months. Most spinners sought to cover none but nearby shipments. The few buyers who insisted on being provided through the next three or more months were not welcomed in mill quarters, yet their needs managed to be satisfied.

There has been, as yet, virtually no buying of cotton sale yarn of any type beyond known needs of the purchasers, and even part of the prospective requirements for the later deliveries still remain uncovered, distributors point out. The latter say attention is gaining in some quarters as to the possibility of a business boom next fall, which may last several years in varying intensity, fostered chiefly by excessively low interest rates in the stock markets and elsewhere.

Because of the greater output of single and ply combed peeler yarns, occasioned by a new spurt in shipments, combed yarn mills have restore d spindle hours per week almost to the 80 million weekly average. Meanwhile, sales both of single and ply combed yarns have increased slightly according to the spinners' latest figures.

Volume of new orders is expanding contra-seasonally, becoming more active when normally page should be diminishing as spring and lightweight orders are completed, but this year sales have been expanding and since the last week of March, when the 1935 low of less than 3,000,000 pounds for the week was hit.

Southern Single Warps		26s		32½
10s	26½	30s	34	
12s	27	40s	40	
14s	27½	40s ex.	42	-48
16s	28	50s	49	
20s	29	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
26s	32	8s	26½	
30s	33½	10s	27	
40s	40	12s	27½	
Southern Single Skeins		16s	29	
8s	26	20s	29½	
10s	26½	Carpet Yarns		
12s	27	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3		
14s	27½	and 4-ply		
20s	29	Colored strips, 8s, 3		
26s	32	and 4-ply		
30s	33½-34	White carpets, 8s, 3		
36s	37½	and 4-ply		
40s	40	Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 1-ply		
8s	26½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		
10s	27	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		
12s	27½	12s, 2-ply		
16s	28½	16s, 2-ply		
20s	29½	20s, 2-ply		
24s	31½	80s, 2-ply		
26s	32½	Southern Frame Cones		
30s	34	8s		
30s ex.	35	10s		
40s	40-41	12s		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s		
8s	26½	16s		
10s	27	18s		
12s	27½	20s		
14s	28	22s		
16s	28½	24s		
20s	29½	26s		
30s	39½	28s		
40s	41½	30s		
		40s		

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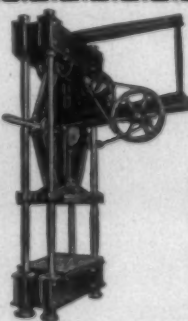
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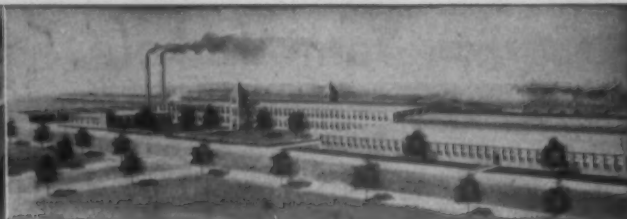
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

KERSHAW, S. C.

KERSHAW PLANT OF SPRINGS MILLS

One of the operatives here said to me: "Aunt Becky, if you ever find a superintendent or manager one-half as good as our Mr. B. C. Baker, please let me know, for I want to go and look him over." We agree with that gentleman—that Mr. Baker has few equals and no superiors.

Few places have shown such marked improvements as this place, especially around the mill grounds. Mr. Baker takes great pride in his shrubbery and flowers, and I find something new every visit I make.

Kershaw has a fine local baseball team, and new uniforms had arrived. The boys are anxious to get to the bat and will let folks know they are around.

Textile classes have been well attended, and Mr. Baker is proud of the fine records made by his men.

There are 19 loom fixers, ten of whom were trained and put to work in the last four years by the hustling overseer of weaving, J. T. Chalmers, who is a brother of Superintendent J. F. Chalmers of Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

B. C. Baker, manager, M. A. Crolley, overseer carding, L. F. Adams, overseer spinning, A. B. Adams, in spooler room, O. P. Lowery and T. A. Sweat, J. T. Chalmers, overseer weaving, C. T. Catoe, second hand in weaving, J. E. Deaton, overseer spinning on second shift, and H. E. Conyers, overseer weaving, second shift, all signed on the dotted line this trip. Others will sign up a little later.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.

REIDSVILLE RAYON MILL AMONG THE NICEST IN THE STATE

We are getting better acquainted with the silk mills, and are delighted with them. The one at Reidsville is one of the Burlington Mills group, with J. Spencer Love, president; A. Glenn Holt, secretary and treasurer; C. H. Ginger, of Burlington, buyer; T. H. Burkhardt, of Burlington, general superintendent, and M. E. McCrosson, local superintendent.

C. H. Slaughter is office manager; B. L. Carter, overseer day weaving, and C. L. Anderson, overseer second shift weaving; Walter Tuck and J. W. Pharis, assistant overseers; J. Ezell, overseer preparation, and Sanford Carter, overseer the cloth room.

We have been promised a picture of the ball team soon, and will be proud to introduce the good looking group to our readers.

Beautiful dress goods are made here, and there is a fine display in the mill office, where goods may be bought.

LEXINGTON, N. C.

LEXINGTON SILK MILLS—ANOTHER OF THE BURLINGTON MILLS

This mill has the same president and purchasing agent as the Reidsville plant, and makes broad rayon goods. J. C. Cowan, Jr., is general superintendent, and W. I. Spencer is superintendent.

P. C. Spencer is overseer of preparation; W. L. Swiggett, overseer first shift weaving, and T. A. Talley, overseer second shift; D. O. Heddrick, overseer the cloth room, and J. M. Browning, office manager.

Mr. Swiggett was out with scarlet fever, was getting over it and no one else had it. It is a mystery where he caught it; adults very seldom have it.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE CORP.

One of the interesting places at this plant is the Community House and Kindergarten, where happy little folks are cared for scientifically and taught to play, to give and take, and to grow healthy and strong. In fact, one never sees a thin, skinny, pale, puny person around this plant. One is impressed immediately with the rugged healthfulness of everybody, and the happy relationship between officials and employees.

The operatives themselves handle any labor organizer that is ignorant of their views and happens to tread on forbidden ground—namely, the mill and village property. These people have minds of their own and use them. Poisonous propaganda is promptly destroyed, and the fellow who dares come around to distribute it is promptly escorted out of the village and told to stay out.

"Loyal to the heart's core" can be truthfully said of the operatives of this plant, and Mr. Culver Batson, division manager and superintendent, has good reason to be proud of them.

Through the kindness of Mr. Short, overseer weaving, I saw more of the City of Lynchburg than ever before. And something real funny happened. Mr. Short, Mrs. Annie Staton and I drove right by Mrs. Short and others, in a car, and we "tooted" our horn at her but she would not look us at us! Wonder what she would have done or said, had she seen him driving around with two strange women? Well, here's hoping he came out all right.

There has been no change in overseers or other key

men since our last report. Everyone here is happy and satisfied. Flowers and gardens flourish in season and operatives "live at home and board at the same place."

ALTAVISTA, VA.

BLUE RIDGE RAYON MILLS—ALSO OF THE BURLINGTON MILLS

Same president and buyer. R. M. Reid, secretary; E. H. Wilkins, treasurer, and K. H. Boydel, superintendent. Beautiful rayon goods, for which the Burlington Mills are famous, are made here. These are 14,000 spindles and 460 looms—a really nice and busy plant.

Bill Walker is overseer weaving, first shift, and Bill Gilmore is in charge of the second shift; T. G. Gilreath, overseer throwing; L. R. Reynolds, formerly of Swepsonville, is overseer warping and slashing; W. K. Jackson, in charge of entering; Lloyd Scarce, overseer the cloth room; J. S. Hooker, preparatory department; L. A. Smith, head grader; R. L. Fletcher, supply clerk; E. G. Speir, formerly of Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C., plant superintendent.

ROCKY MOUNT, VA.

ANGLE SILK MILLS MAKING LOVELY DRESS GOODS

We want to help put Rocky Mount, Va., before our own office and the public in such a way that we will never get it confused, any more, with Rocky Mount, N. C. We have a nice list of subscribers at Angle Silk Mills and while down in Greenville at the Exposition recently and also at other times, we have had the North Carolina town of the same name so close to our hearts, that we just wrote it "North Carolina" instead of Virginia.

But at last the writer has been to the pretty little Virginia town and am sure we will never forget the welcome extended us from our good friends there, nor the pretty fabrics shown us. There are 192 looms on acetate, rayon and silk dress goods.

N. P. Angle is president and treasurer; J. D. Peel, secretary and general manager; J. W. Roberts, superintendent; W. B. Hagler, overseer weaving on first, and C. O. Hosley, overseer on second shift weaving; J. C. Eller, overseer preparation, and J. A. Robertson, overseer the cloth room.

We have never met a more cordial reception than was extended us at all the silk mills visited, and we are going to call on every one we can.

BALFOUR, N. C.

BALFOUR MILLS—A PRETTY MILL AND VILLAGE IN THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS, NEAR HENDERSONVILLE

This mill has 23,688 spindles and 483 looms—all on 80-square of as perfect weave as can be made. The president, Ellison A. Smythe, though nearly 88 years old, keeps strict watch over operations and insists that cloth shall have that lovely soft feel that has made his products famous. There is seldom a day that he is not in the mill.

E. A. Smythe 3rd is vice-president and treasurer and one of the most pleasant gentlemen in the textile industry. That big boy of mine, Ben C. Thomas, who also travels for THE BULLETIN, has been taking this trip away from me the past two years, but he was away in

Louisiana or Texas, and I slipped one over on him this time.

Superintendent W. E. Hammond gave me a picture of the overseers and I had hoped to have a cut made from it; but they are too scattered to show up well, unless made larger than adaptable.

F. R. Peeler is general overseer carding and spinning; T. O. Babb is overseer carding second shift and H. E. Baker, overseer spinning second shift; C. C. Pressley is overseer weaving first shift and L. E. Hooper on second shift.

(I would like to comment on the "good looks" and handsome appearance of a certain widower, but a certain "read-headed widow" might pull my hair. So, I'm not saying one word.)

O. E. Gregory is overseer the cloth room; S. J. Suttles, slasher foreman; C. R. Staggs, master mechanic; H. Shealey, master mechanic on second shift; C. T. Callahan mechanic; W. E. Heaton, chief engineer.

Others who are constant readers of our TEXTILE BULLETIN are W. H. Ash, C. L. Baker, R. A. Burroughs, E. A. Erwin, J. A. Hammond, W. J. Owensby, A. N. Page, Harley Peeler, O. F. Pruitt, J. W. Riddlehoover, B. L. Riddlehoover and W. N. Shults—all live wire second hands or section men.

Balfour Mills have two good ball teams—one in the Western Industrial League, and one in Henderson County League. Both teams expect to make folks "sit up and take notice" this season.

JONESVILLE, S. C.

WALLACE MFG. CO., INC.

It is always a pleasure to meet up with friends I knew in the "good?" old days when first initiated into the mysteries of weaving. When section men were "bossy" and arrogant; when overseers set themselves up on a pedestal and expected everyone to look up to them as something above and beyond ordinary mortals. When one had to serve an apprenticeship without pay, and were finally paid from 20 to 25 cents for ten or eleven hours a day. When everybody had to clean up after work hours, and machines had to be inspected before operatives were allowed to go home. When there were few automobiles, no picture shows, no community centers, no water and lights in the houses, no paved sidewalks—nothing but work and plenty of that.

That was the way things were in those days, in the first cotton mill in Union, S. C. But there came from that mill some fine overseers and superintendents, among them J. C. Cudd (we used to call him Cal), superintendent of the mill at Jonesville. His charming wife was Miss Hannah Kidd, also of Union, and both good friends to me in those trying days. They have a lovely home, beautifully furnished and surrounded by flowers. I brought a big bunch of roses home with me from their yard.

Wallace Mills has 16,344 spindles and 500 looms. The product is sheeting. Wm. H. Beattie is president and treasurer; R. A. Lybrand, secretary; J. C. Cudd, superintendent; C. M. Putnam, overseer carding on first shift and R. V. Redman on second shift; A. B. Moss, overseer spinning on first and J. C. Murphy, overseer on second shift; C. W. Kennett, overseer weaving on first and G. W. Yelton, overseer on second shift; B. L. Bason, overseer the cloth room; T. A. Waltrip, master mechanic, and Fred Sanders, outside overseer.

We have a fine list of subscribers here and we are proud of each and every one of them.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

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ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA BRUSH CO., Atlanta, Ga., T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

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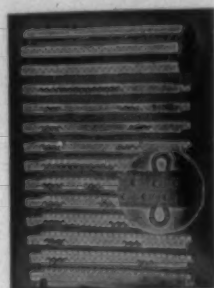
(Continued from Page 5)

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